

A PICTORIAL ATLAS OF SKIN DISEASES AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS. In Photo-lithochromes from Models in the Museum of the Saint Louis Hospital, Paris. With explanatory woodcuts and text. By ERNEST BESNIER, A. FOURNIER, TENNESON, HALLOPEAU, DU CASTEL, HENRI FEULARD, and LEON JACQUET. English edition, edited and annotated by J. J. PRINGLE, M.B., F.R.C.P. Part II. London: The Rebman Publishing Co. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1896.

THE first plate in Part II. of this most promising *Atlas* is one of lupus erythematosus, portraying the disease on the nose, cheeks, and ear. This case and accompanying notes are presented by Hallopeau. The representation of this disease is most life-like. A woodcut of the same is also given with explanatory references to the parts, showing the different stages of the process. As supporting its asserted tuberculous nature, it is stated that the patient had lost one brother and one sister from tuberculous disease, and that the patient himself had in childhood suppuration of a cervical gland. The next plate shows hypertrophic rosacea of the nose and lower and middle forehead, in which regions the skin forms veritable convoluted masses, resembling the frontal leontiasis of leprosy. The case and notes are presented by Besnier. This illustration is presented as that of a rare case, and will be of much interest to dermatologists. The third plate exhibits a circinate papulo-squamous syphiloderm, the eruption being in great profusion. The plate shows the face. Woodcuts of two other cases are also given—one showing papulo-squamous patches on the back of the hand and wrist, and the other exhibiting enormous syphilitic patches of a papulo-crusty form on the anterior trunk. The fourth, and last, plate of this part is one showing xanthoma planum et tuberosum. The plate presents one-half of the upper face and forehead and the palm of the hand of the same patient. In the former xanthoma of the eyelid and adjacent region is most satisfactorily depicted. That on the palm is also well shown, but this is a rare site for the disease and is not so valuable, therefore, from the everyday physician's standpoint. The case and notes are given by M. Darier. The patient was "glycosuric, icteric, and obese." This completes Part II. It further emphasizes the fact that this publication is a most admirable and artistic one; the coloring is true to nature, and the histories given and the clear explanatory text add materially to its value.

H. W. S.

THE FUNCTIONAL EXAMINATION OF THE EYE. By JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE, JR., M.D., Adjunct Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Polyclinic. With twenty-one illustrations. Philadelphia: The Edwards & Docker Co., 1895.

DR. CLAIBORNE's little book, according to a statement in the introduction, is the result of a course of lectures delivered to the students of the New York Polyclinic. It is elementary, and written in an easy, colloquial style, which the author informs us he has adopted because he believes he can by it make his meaning more clear. The book describes the faculty of vision, the method of conducting an examination, a few of the properties of lenses and prisms, and then devotes itself to the

correction of astigmatism and presbyopia. The chapter on Presbyopia is the best one in the book. If the correction of errors of refraction, particularly of astigmatism, was really as non-laborious an occupation as Dr. Claiborne's sentences make it appear, what a saving of time there would be in the practical ophthalmic surgeon's office!

A good many surgeons will not agree with Dr. Claiborne's view of the mydriatics. Personally we are inclined to believe with him that homatropine and atropine sulphate are sufficient for all practical purposes. We do not believe, however, that it is an advantage to add cocaine to the homatropine solution. Neither do we believe that there is any difficulty in prescribing a glass during the effect of a mydriatic, provided a proper examination of the functions of the eye and the balance of the external ocular muscles has been made before the mydriatic was instilled. These examinations are omitted in Dr. Claiborne's book. We regret that the author should not have made his manual somewhat larger, and included it the examinations of muscles, the field of vision, the field of fixation, and the estimation of the color-sense and the light-sense. The title of the book entitles the reader to expect a description of these topics.

G. DE S.

A MANUAL OF OPERATIVE SURGERY. By LEWIS A. STINSON, B.A., M.D., Surgeon to the New York, Bellevue, and Hudson Street Hospitals; Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York, etc., and JOHN ROGERS, Jr., B.A., M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Surgeon of the Out-patient Staff, Hudson Street Hospital. Third edition. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1895.

THE whole of this work has been thoroughly revised by the junior author. A large number of well-executed cuts and about one hundred pages of text have been added. The descriptions of many operations formerly in vogue have been omitted, and a more lengthy and detailed description given to the ones substituted. The author has confined himself to the practical aspect of treatment by operation. The indications are not dealt with, neither is included the preparation of the patient or the after treatment of the case.

The section devoted to the cranium and abdomen has been entirely rewritten and brought up to the requirements due to the advances in this important branch of work. The chapter dealing with plastic operations is well illustrated, clear, concise, and thoroughly practical, dealing with all that is really essential and important.

On the whole, we can commend the book as a useful and practical guide to the most important surgical operations. It is by no means an exhaustive treatise, yet it is eminently readable, and should be appreciated by all students and practitioners who wish to obtain a clear and comprehensive insight into any operative procedure. The publishers' share in the production of the volume is deserving of all praise. The paper is good and the printing neat and more than ordinarily accurate.

R. H. H.